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P O L A N D

May 12, 1959

CIA SECRET OPERATIONS NET WORLDWIDE

Warsaw, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, May 5, 1959--A (UNCLASSIFIED)

(BS article: "CIA--The American Espionage Center")

(Text) CIA, that is the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States, is not very well known to the public. Its existence and activities are insulated by a thick layer of silence. Recently, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reprinted an article by Charles Edmundson, originally published in the February issue of the PROGRESSIVE. The information given in the article is truly revealing. Its authenticity is unquestioned, if only because of the sources from which it originated. Here are some excerpts from this article:

In an article published in the SATURDAY EVENING POST, "The Story of Quemoy: How We Drifted Close to War," Stewart Alsop reveals the role played by CIA in 1954 and 1958. This is the first time that a mass circulation journal has revealed that, starting in 1950, CIA supported and directed subversive activities on Chinese territory. Subversive groups were sometimes a battalion strong.

Although neither the White House nor Congress had decided whether the offshore islands belonged to Mao Tse-tung or Chiang Kai-shek, CIA alone took a decision and started systematic attacks against China. This was enough to produce a war crisis in the fall of 1954 and in October 1958. As a result of activities of a secret bureau, activities unknown to the Congress, the press, and the population ..., (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ellipsis) the United States and the world were twice faced with a dangerous situation. The allies from Quemoy and Tachen are not just isolated examples of CIA activities. They are typical examples.

CIA is more than just an organization gathering espionage information: it is an active group boldly aiming at dictating foreign policy on the territories beyond the scope of decision making by the State Department, the Congress, and the White House. CIA conducts secret activities in every country in the world, including many countries to which the State Department has no access and the American press is forbidden.

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CIA carries out its plans regardless of public opinion. It never admits the incidents it provokes, but such incidents may determine the shaping or distorting of public opinion and foreign policy. The entire machinery of state publicity is utilized to make CIA-provoked incidents serve domestic ends laid down in advance. In this way CIA and its allies--the old guard in the State Department or in the armed forces--are able to befog public opinion and compel it to believe in what they think it should believe.

CIA works under the guidance of the National Security Council, the supreme U.S. organ which determines military policy. The chairman of the National Security Council is the President himself. Its other members are the vice president, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, and the director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The director of CIA is not a member of the National Security Council but, as an adviser on intelligence matters, takes part in its most important sessions and discussion and exerts influence on its decisions.

CIA lacks no money for its enterprises. In his book "The Central Intelligence and National Security," Harry Rowe Ransom estimates that CIA expenditures are 2 billion dollar a year. CIA personnel, both American and foreign, number some 16,000 persons. "The little Pentagon" under construction across the Potomac river at a cost of 55 million dollars for the use of CIA, will house at least 10,000 persons.

Around the middle of August 1953, CIA achieved the most dramatic coup of its career. This was the ousting of Iranian Premier Mossadeq. The coup was carried out in a veritable TV setting. CIA was so proud of its masterstroke that it leaked out details of the coup to Richard and Gladys Harkness, who published a brilliant article in the SATURDAY EVENING POST on Nov. 6, 1954.

The coup was planned in a picturesque mountain retreat in the Swiss Alps. Allen Dulles flew there on Aug. 10, 1953, for a vacation with his wife. They were soon joined by Loy Henderson, American ambassador to Iran, and by Princess Ashraf, the Shah's sister and an attractive brunette ... (ZOLNIERZ WOJNOSCI ellpisis). By some quirk of circumstance, Brig. Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, former adviser to the Iranian gendarmerie, was on a trip to the Middle East and visited Teheran.

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The Shah sent an army unit to inform Mossadeq of his dismissal. Mossadeq would not resign and attacked the capital with armored cars and tanks. The Shah and his wife flew to Rome, but others did not surrender so easily. Some members of the armed forces remained loyal, the loyalty of others was secured with freely spent money--altogether 19 million dollars were spent.

A few days after the Shah's flight, an innocent looking troupe of jugglers and circus artists began a parade downtown. It was strange that their numbers continued to swell. They started to yell "Down With Mossadeq," "Long Live the Shah." The shouting became threateningly loud. The parade attracted people. As if by previous collusion, the Shah's sympathizers joined the throng. After half a day of fierce fighting, Mossadeq was ousted, and the Shah returned to the capital with his wife.

Congress seemed quite satisfied with the events in Iran, but three months later was shaken by the dispatches from East Germany. On Nov. 17, 1957, the New York TIMES announced that the East German Government had arrested many persons accused of espionage. According to East Germany, these persons were found with plans to destroy railway bridges and stations, to burn down factories and government offices, and to murder high government officials.

However, the interest of Congress was evoked by something else. The majority of arrested agents were former Nazis under orders of Gustav Gehlen, a major general in the Hitlerite army. The papers found on the agents contained a list of anti-Hitlerite persons in West Germany who were to be murdered. Apparently the former Nazis treated their espionage activities as a screen behind which to settle old scores.

Few people know that Radio Free Europe which appeals through the press, radio, and television for contributions is a tool of CIA from which it receives most of its money. When such a well-informed correspondent as Cyrus Sulzberger of the New York TIMES writes about Radio Free Europe as a private agency, he uses quotes around the word private.

One of the most fundamental civic rights is the right of every man to shape freely his views on political matters, a right exercised in conditions of nonsecrecy and nondistortion of facts by his government. Documents prove that CIA, in cooperation with the State Department, consistently violates this right. Some better newspapers do at times reveal isolated facts relevant to this violation, but nowhere, aside from a few liberal publications, have the Americans been warned against the consequences of long-range operations of the espionage agency busy in concealment ... (ZOLNIERZ WOJNOSCI ellipsis)

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(Editor's Note: SZTANDAR MLODZYCH on May 4, 1959, carries an article by Kalif, "About Politics and Circus Men," which describes, along the same lines as the BS article in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI of May 5, 1959, the activities of CIA, also using a Charles Edmundson PROGRESSIVE article and Harry Ransom's book "Central Intelligence and National Security" as sources. The statistics of BS on total personnel employed and total agency expenditures are again cited. The only additional attribution to CIA is the 600-meter-long underground tunnel uncovered in Berlin three years ago. The last part of the article deals with the "Circus" performers who promoted the coup in Iran in 1953. Since the United States can pull such a "Circus" coup, it is afraid the Soviet circus might do likewise and has thus rejected the latter's application to perform in New York, the paper says).

~~WESTERN TERRITORIES WEEK COMMENCES~~

~~Warsaw, Polish Home Service, May 9, 1959, 1255 GMT--L (UNCLASSIFIED)~~

~~(Summary) Western Territories Week opened on May 9. The sixth plenum of the Supreme Council of the Society for the Development of Western Territories was held at Szczecin. Deputy chairman of the society, Deputy Izydorczyk, spoke on the key problems of these territories.~~

~~Izydorczyk Speech~~

~~Warsaw, Polish Home Service, May 9, 1959, 1815 GMT--L (UNCLASSIFIED)~~

~~(Recorded extensive excerpts)~~

~~(Text) Colleagues, we are celebrating the present Western Territories Week in a peculiar situation. The problem of Germany has again appeared, in all its acerbity, on the agenda of international politics. We are on the eve of the conference of foreign ministers of East and West, and on the eve of a possible meeting of heads of governments.~~

~~Both meetings can and should bring important solutions to the German question. The bringing to the forefront of the problem of a treaty with Germany automatically also brings to the fore the problem of the frontiers of Germany, and especially of the Polish-German frontier on the Oder and the Lusatian Neisse.~~

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Remarks: Attached is an excerpt from the FBIS book on the USSR and East Europe containing a Warsaw broadcast which referred to the fact that Charles Edmundson's article in the magazine <u>Progressive</u> was reprinted in the <u>Congressional Record</u> . I believe the Director would be interested in this in connection with the insertion in the <u>Record</u> of similar materials by Senator Morse as they appeared in the magazine <u>National Guardian</u> . The <u>Progressive</u> article referred to in this broadcast was placed in the <u>Record</u> by Congressman Byron L. Johnson and was sent to the Director in February.				
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